

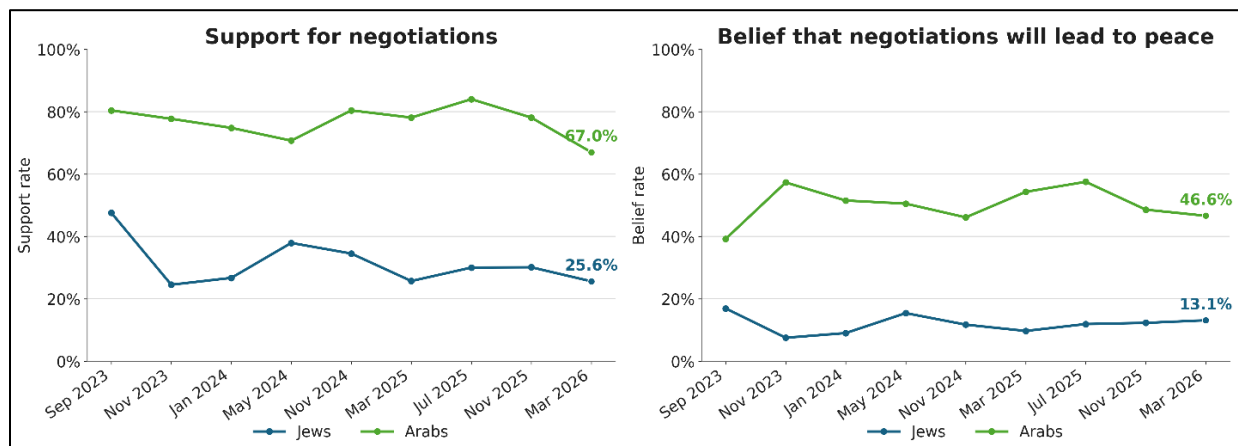
## Peace Index – March 2026

Dr. Nimrod Rosler and Dr. Alon Yakter

The current survey was conducted during Operation “Roaring Lion” against Iran, alongside an evolving front with Hezbollah in southern Lebanon, while the ceasefire in Gaza has remained in place. In this survey, we focused on assessing Israeli public attitudes toward President Trump’s plan for ending the war in Gaza, toward settler violence against Palestinians, and toward possible steps vis-à-vis Lebanon, in addition to the recurring questions regarding support for negotiations and future solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

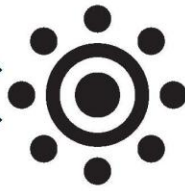
### Support for Negotiations and Solutions to the Conflict with the Palestinians

- **The level of support for negotiations with the Palestinian Authority among the Jewish public remains low**, standing at only 26% in the current survey, a slight decline from 30% in the previous survey conducted in November 2025. Despite a modest recovery in mid-2024, over the past year this rate has returned to its post-October 7 low. A decline is also evident among the Arab public, from 78% in the previous survey to 67% in the current one. However, the level of support remains substantially higher than among Jewish respondents. In other words, **even after the end of the fighting in Gaza and the return of most hostages, there is no sign of renewed support for negotiations; rather, the data point to further erosion.**
- **The opposition to negotiations among Jewish respondents stems primarily from the political right and from coalition voters:** only 5% of opinion-holders who self-identify as right-wing and 17% of those identifying as moderate right support negotiations, compared to 56% among centrists and 84% among left-wing respondents. The voting



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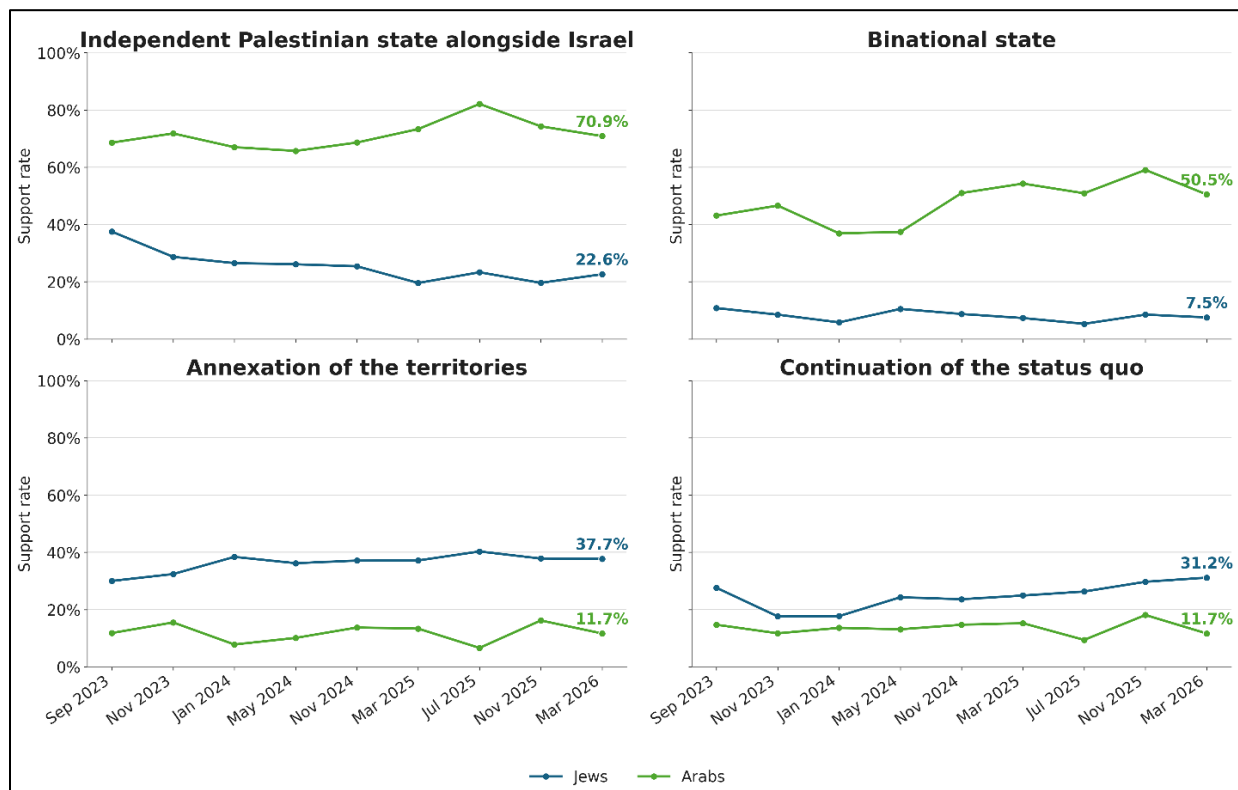


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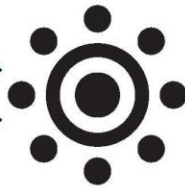
breakdown reveals this same pattern: only 8% of opinion-holding coalition voters support negotiations, compared to 54% of opposition voters.

- **The rate of belief that negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority will lead to peace in the coming years remains very low.** Among Jewish respondents, it stands at only 13%, almost unchanged from the previous survey, whereas among Arab respondents it stands at 47%, a slight decline compared to November 2025.
- As in the previous survey from November 2025, **none of the four long-term solutions presented receives majority support among Jewish respondents in the current survey.** Of the options, annexation of the territories and the establishment of one state under Israeli rule with limited rights for Palestinians remains the most popular among Jews, with 38% support, followed by continuation of the status quo with 31% support. Support for the two-state solution rises slightly to 23%, compared to 20% in the previous survey, but remains very low relative to its pre-October 7 level. The option of a binational state with full and equal rights remains the least supported among Jewish respondents, with only 8% in favor.
- **Among Arab respondents, the two-state solution remains the strongly preferred option,** with 71% support, similar to 74% in the previous survey. Support for a binational state declines somewhat, from 59% in the previous survey to 51% in the current one. At the same time, support for annexation and for maintaining the status quo remains very



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low, at 12% in each case. Thus, **even where there is some erosion in support for more conciliatory solutions, Arab respondents continue to clearly prefer solutions based on equality or partition**, rather than continuation of the status quo or annexation.

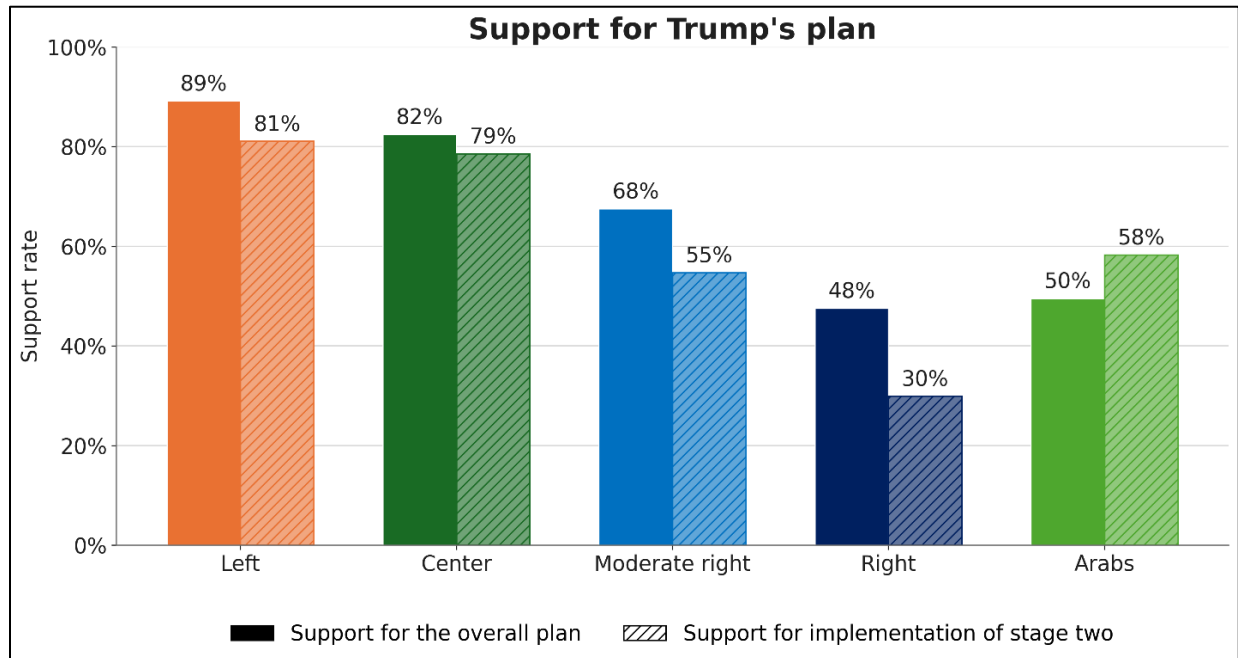
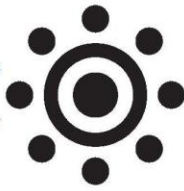
- **Among opinion-holders in the Jewish public, the divisions between political camps regarding future solutions are particularly pronounced.** Support for the two-state solution stands at only 3% on the right, 14% among the moderate right, 44% in the center, and 86% on the left. By contrast, support for annexation stands at 64% on the right and 49% among the moderate right, but drops to 23% in the center and only 3% on the left. The voting breakdown tells a similarly clear story: only 8% of coalition voters support the two-state solution, compared to 49% of opposition voters; conversely, 52% of coalition voters support annexation, compared to only 21% of opposition voters.
- **When turning to the perceived feasibility of the various solutions, the option regarded as most likely is continuation of the status quo, even though it is not widely supported in principle.** Among Jewish respondents, 48% believe that the most likely outcome in the foreseeable future is continuation of the current situation, whereas only 23% believe annexation is the most likely scenario. **Among Arab respondents, by contrast, 44% see the two-state solution as the option most likely to materialize**, while only 26% believe the status quo will continue.
- **Alongside the deep dispute over the preferred way to end the conflict, broad agreement persists that continuation of the conflict harms Israel.** Seventy-eight percent of Jews and 74% of Arabs believe that continuation of the conflict is harmful or very harmful to Israel. This finding cuts across political camps: among opinion-holders, 72% of those identifying as right-wing and 77% of those identifying as moderate right also believe that continuing the conflict harms Israel. Thus, even where there is no consensus on the preferred solution, there remains broad agreement on the costs imposed by continuation of the current situation.

### Support for Trump's Plan and Its Implementation

- Following up on the previous survey, we examined public attitudes toward President Trump's plan for ending the war in Gaza. **In the current survey, too, Trump's plan as a whole receives majority support in the full sample (54%).** Among Jewish respondents, support stands at 55%, while among Arab respondents it stands at 50%. At the same time, compared to the previous survey, a certain decline in support for the plan is evident among both Arab respondents (72% in November 2025) and Jewish respondents (61% in November 2025).
- **Here, too, the internal divisions within the Jewish public are highly pronounced.** Among opinion-holders, support for the plan as a whole stands at only 48% among those identifying as right-wing, compared to 68% among the moderate right, 82% in the center, and 89% on the left. The voting breakdown points to a similar gap: 46% of coalition

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voters support the plan, compared to 66% of opposition voters. Thus, **while the plan still commands substantial support among the Jewish public, it is far from consensual**, and support for it remains closely tied to political ideology and partisan preference.

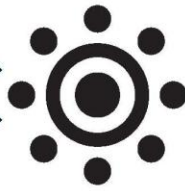
- **When moving from the plan as a whole to implementation of its second stage**—which includes the establishment of a temporary non-political Palestinian government of experts and the entry of an international stabilization force—**support declines somewhat among Jews and rises among Arabs**. In the full sample, support stands at 49%, and among Jewish respondents at 47%, compared to 58% among Arab respondents. Among opinion-holders, only 36% of coalition voters support the second stage, compared to 67% of opposition voters. **It appears, therefore, that the Jewish public is somewhat more open to the general principle of Trump's plan for ending the war than to its practical components**, especially when those include temporary Palestinian governance and an international presence.

### **Settler Violence Against Palestinians in the West Bank**

- In light of the escalation of violent actions by settlers in the West Bank against Palestinians, we examined Israeli public attitudes toward how such acts should be addressed. **On the one hand, there is fairly broad support for enforcement measures against settler violence and against those who encourage it**. Sixty-four percent of the full sample support the arrest and prosecution of those carrying out such acts, and 60% also support the arrest and prosecution of public figures who encourage or support them.

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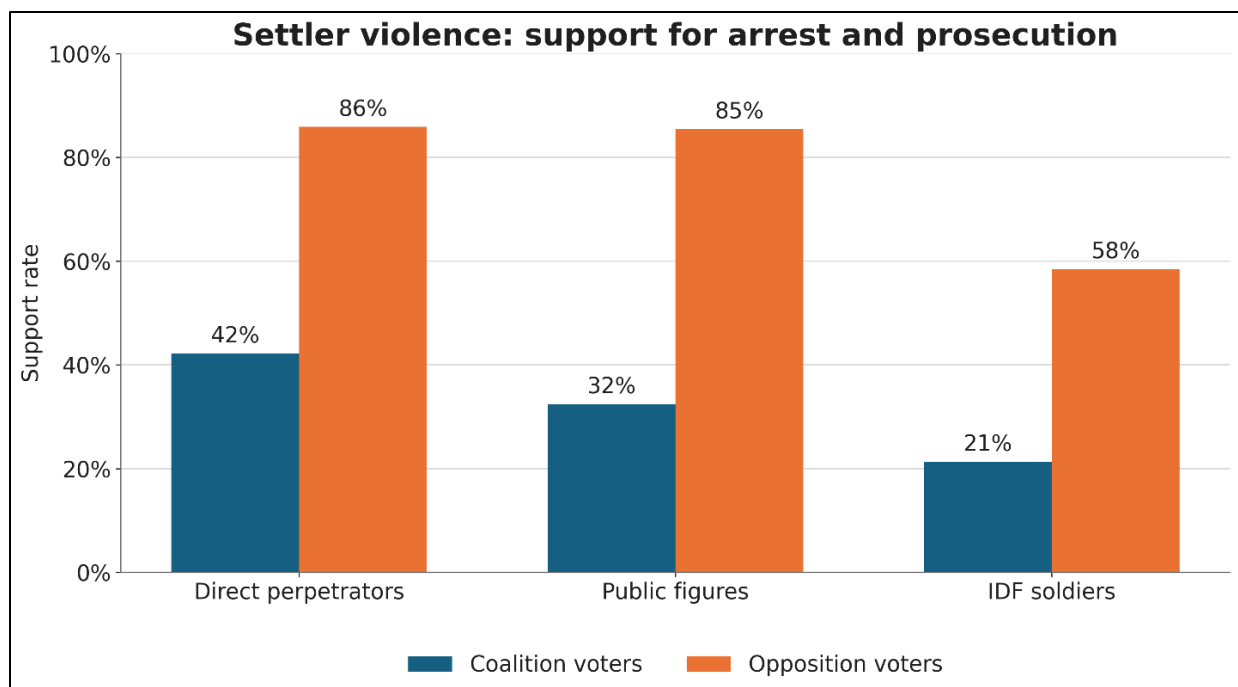


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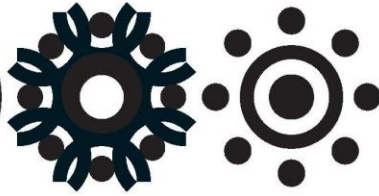
Support for both measures is especially high among Arab respondents, but also among a majority of Jewish respondents.

- **Among opinion-holders in the Jewish public, support for arresting perpetrators varies substantially by ideological position and voting behavior.** Forty-three percent of those identifying as right-wing support such a step, compared to 67% among the moderate right, 86% in the center, and 98% on the left. The voting breakdown also reveals a sharp divide: 42% of coalition voters support the arrest of perpetrators, compared to 86% of opposition voters. A similar pattern appears with respect to prosecuting public figures who encourage such acts: 32% support among coalition voters, compared to 85% among opposition voters.
- **By contrast, when the question concerns the arrest and prosecution of IDF soldiers who stand by or assist such acts, support drops substantially.** In the full sample, support stands at 42%, but among Jews it is only 35% compared to 75% among Arabs. Here, too, internal gaps are sharp: only 20% of right-wing identifiers and 21% of coalition voters support such a step, compared to 58% of opposition voters and 86% of left-wing respondents. This finding illustrates a greater reluctance to support punishment of IDF soldiers, even among those willing to support enforcement against settlers or political inciters.
- **At the same time, 58% of the full sample support increasing protection for settlers in order to defend them from Palestinians.** Support for this measure is especially high among Jewish respondents, among whom it stands at 66%, compared to only 19% among



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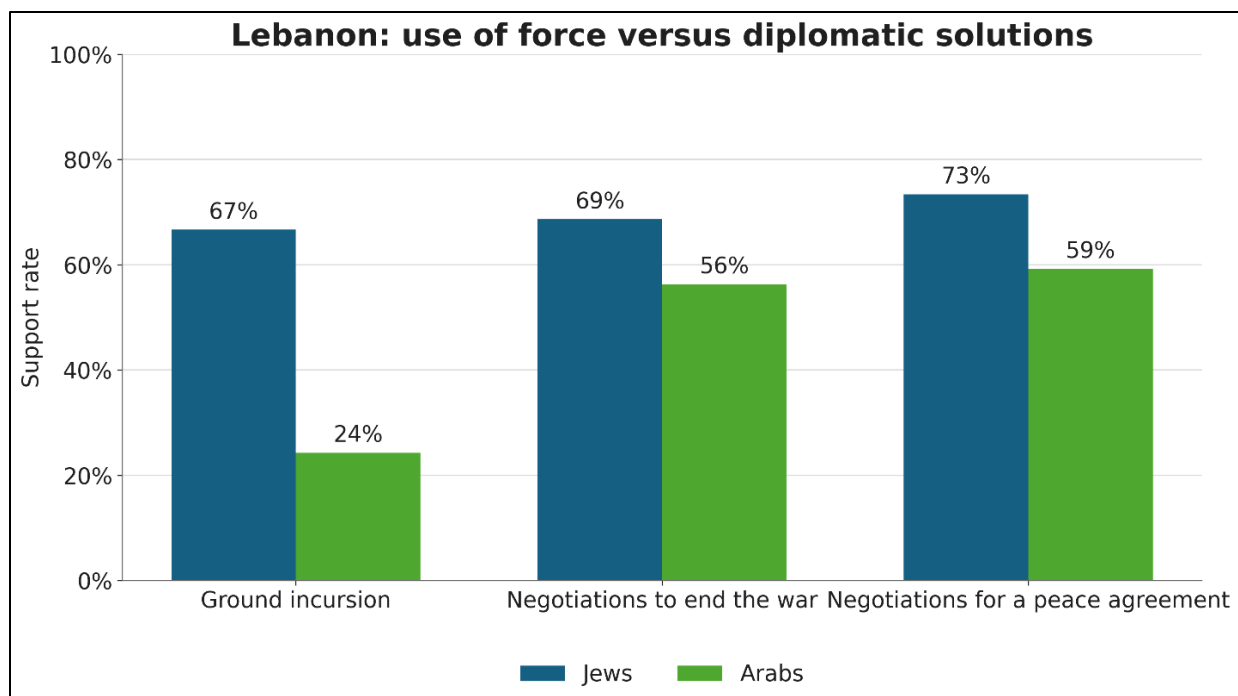
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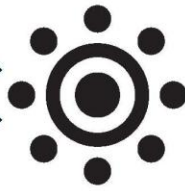
Arab respondents. The overall picture is therefore complex. **Broad segments of the Jewish public do not choose between enforcement and protection but rather support both simultaneously:** a certain degree of support for enforcement measures against settler violence, alongside broader support for strengthening their protection.

### Lebanon: Between a Military Course and a Diplomatic Track

- Interestingly, **the survey points to high openness among the Israeli public toward diplomatic steps vis-à-vis Lebanon, including negotiations toward a peace agreement, alongside substantial support for a military option as well.** In the full sample, 59% support a ground incursion aimed at disarming Hezbollah. At the same time, support for diplomatic options is even higher: 67% support direct negotiations with the Lebanese government in order to end the war and disarm Hezbollah, and 71% support direct negotiations with the Lebanese government in order to reach a peace agreement as part of the Abraham Accords.
- This pattern is especially evident among Jewish respondents: 67% support a ground incursion, yet 69% support direct negotiations to end the war and 73% support negotiations toward a peace agreement. Among Arab respondents, the picture is somewhat different: only 24% support a ground incursion, but 56% support direct negotiations to end the war and 59% support negotiations toward a peace agreement.
- **Among opinion-holders in the Jewish public, an internal breakdown reveals disagreement regarding the military option but rare agreement concerning**



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**diplomatic measures.** Support for a ground incursion is especially high on the right and among the moderate right (around 80% in each group) but declines to 68% in the center and only 49% on the left. By contrast, support for negotiations with the Lebanese government to end the war is high across all camps, ranging from 58% on the right to 93% on the left. A similar pattern is evident with respect to negotiations toward a peace agreement: 70% on the right, 82% among the moderate right, 93% in the center, and 95% on the left. The voting breakdown points in the same direction: 72% of coalition voters support a ground incursion, yet 60% of them also support direct negotiations to end the war and 67% support negotiations toward a peace agreement; among opposition voters, these rates are even higher. **It appears, then, that with respect to the Lebanese arena, the Israeli public does not necessarily view the military and diplomatic tracks as mutually exclusive regarding the disarmament of Hezbollah, showing openness to both.**

### The Negotiation Index:

**Jewish sample: 24.5** (a decline of 2.6 points compared to the previous index)

**General sample: 34.4** (an increase of 0.9 points compared to the previous index)

The negotiation index is calculated by weighing two questions: the degree of support for negotiations with the Palestinian Authority, and the degree of belief that negotiations with the PA will lead to peace in the coming years.

*The Peace Index is conducted by Dr. Nimrod Rosler from the International Program in Conflict Resolution and Mediation and Dr. Alon Yakter from the School of Political Science, Government, and International Affairs at Tel Aviv University. The survey was conducted online by the iPanel company on March 23–28, 2026, among 607 respondents, including 504 Jews and 103 Arabs, who are a representative national sample of the entire adult population (ages 18 and over) in Israel. The maximum sampling error for the entire sample - 4.2%± at a confidence level of 95%.*

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